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# ENVIRONMENTAL PROCEDURES / DESIGN SUMMARY

## 7-1.0 ENVIRONMENTAL PROCEDURES

### 7-1.01 INDOT Document

The *Indiana Procedural Manual for Preparing Environmental Studies* presents the Department's procedures for the preparation of the environmental documents described below.

The designer should refer to the appropriate document as needed to determine the role of environmental procedures in project development. Copies of such document may be obtained from the Environment, Planning and Engineering Division, formerly the Pre-Engineering and Environment Division.

Figure 7-1A, Scope / Environmental Compliance Certification / Permit Application, may also be found on the Department's website at www.state.in.us/dot/div/contracts/design/forms.html.

If more right of way is required for a project than is described in the environmental document, the designer should submit a written request to the Environment, Planning and Engineering Division's Environmental Services Section to determine if an Additional Information subsection is required.

Such documents prepared for Department projects will apply as shown below.

### 7-1.01(01) Categorical Exclusion (CE)

The types of projects for which the environmental document is typically considered to be a CE are as follows:

1. Access control
2. Added travel lanes with little or no right-of-way take
3. Bridge rehabilitation
4. Bridge replacement
5. Drainage correction
6. Erosion and landslide control
7. Guardrail and lighting

8. Intersection improvement
9. Railroad crossing improvement
10. Rest area modernization and construction
11. Resurfacing, Restoration, and Rehabilitation (RRR)
12. Safety improvements
13. Sight distance correction
14. Signalization and signing
15. Small structure replacement
16. Weigh station modernization and construction.

**7-1.01(02) Environmental Assessment / Finding Of No Significant Impact (EA/FONSI)**

The types of projects for which the environmental document is typically considered to be an EA/FONSI are as follows:

1. Added travel lanes involving acquisition of large amounts of right-of-way and a considerable number of relocations; and
2. Construction of new roadways.

**7-1.01(03) Environmental Impact Statement / Record of Decision (EIS / ROD)**

The types of projects for which the environmental document is typically considered to be an EIS are as follows:

1. Construction of a new controlled access freeway;
2. Construction of 4 or more lanes on a new location; and
3. Project with a significant adverse impact on the human environment.

**7-1.01(04) Mitigation Measures**

The plans or special provisions should contain all mitigation measures listed in the environmental document (categorical exclusion, environmental assessment, or environmental impact statement), unless one of the following conditions is met.

1. The condition is listed in the Optional section of the environmental document. Unless the environmental document contains two subsections, Required and Optional, all mitigation measures listed must be treated as required. Environmental documents prepared before October 1, 2001, will not have an Optional subsection; or

2. The designer requests and receives written approval to omit one or more of the conditions. Such requests, including the rationale for deletion or modification of a condition, should be sent to the Environment, Planning and Engineering Division's Environmental Assessment Section. A copy of the request should also be sent to the appropriate design project coordinator. The Environmental Assessment Section will notify the designer whether it is acceptable to pursue deletion of a condition with the appropriate regulatory agency. The designer may not delete a condition until written approval is received from the appropriate regulatory agency or agencies.

An example of a mitigation condition contained in environmental documents that might be considered for deletion is the fish spawning restriction (no in-channel work between April 1 and June 30), especially if it is an intermittent stream (dry most of the time).

If a project has not received design approval and the designer believes that one or more of the project mitigation conditions listed in the environmental document should be omitted, the designer should follow the procedure in Item 2 above. The designer should then develop the Fish and Wildlife Review and Mitigation Section of the Design Summary accordingly, based upon the written response from the Environmental Assessment Section and the appropriate regulatory agency or agencies. The designer should attach to the Fish and Wildlife Review, the letter(s) from the appropriate regulatory agency or agencies approving deletion or modification of a mitigation condition.

Environmental documents will now include a section with a summary of mitigation measures. There will be Required and Optional subsections.

If INDOT committed to the fish spawning restriction in the Fish and Wildlife Review and such restriction is not contained in any of the permits to be included in the contract documents, the designer must prepare a unique special provision and include it in the special provisions attachments.

1. *SITE CONSTRUCTION APPROVAL OF WETLAND MITIGATION AREAS FOR LOCAL TRANSPORTATION PROJECT. THE INDOT WETLAND SCIENTIST, WETLAND BIOLOGIST, OR LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT SHOULD NOT BE REFERENCED IN THE SPECIAL PROVISIONS AS AN APPROVING AGENT FOR WETLANDS UNDER CONSTRUCTION. THESE DUTIES ARE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE DESIGN FIRM OR THE AGENT OF THE LOCAL PUBLIC AGENCY WHO WILL BE MONITORING THESE SITES. THE LOCAL PUBLIC AGENCY IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE FIVE YEAR MONITORING OF THESE MITIGATION AREAS. IT IS THEIR RESPONSIBILITY TO ENSURE THE VIABILITY OF THE SITE FOR INTENDED MITIGATION.*

2. Preliminary Site Investigation Review. The designer should review the preliminary site investigation and site assessment and take appropriate action (place notes on plans, include special provisions, etc.). For clarification or assistance with understanding these reports, the designer should contact the Environment, Planning and Engineering Division's Environmental Services Section manager. Information shown in these documents regarding gas storage tanks and hazardous waste should be incorporated into the plans or specifications.

3. *WOODY VEGETATION PLANS PROCEDURES. THE PROCEDURE FOR PROCESSING WOODY VEGETATION PLANS IS AS FOLLOWS:*

   a. The Woody Vegetation plans should be transmitted to the Design Division's project coordinator at the Preliminary Field Check and Final Plan stages. The submittals will be logged in by the project coordinator and sent to the Design Division's landscape architect for review.

   b. Once the plan review has been completed, the landscape architect will send a memorandum to the designer with a copy to the project coordinator. For a consultant-designed project, the landscape architect will also send a copy of the memorandum to the Design Division's project manager.

   The preliminary woody revegetation review should be coordinated with the Design Division's landscape architect. This is to occur in advance of the Fish and Wildlife Review submittal. The landscape architect is to respond directly to the designer with a written summary of the review with a copy to the Design Division's project coordinator.

   The designer should work directly with the landscape architect regarding final woody revegetation review. The Design Division's project coordinator is to receive a copy of the written summary of the review.

4. *ASBESTOS CERTIFICATION. THE DESIGNER IS REQUIRED TO FILE A STATEMENT TO CERTIFY THAT NO ASBESTOS-CONTAINING MATERIAL WAS SPECIFIED AS A BUILDING MATERIAL FOR THE PROJECT. THE CERTIFICATIONS THAT ARE RECEIVED ARE PLACED IN THE PROJECT FILE. IN ORDER TO BE OF USE TO INDOT, IT MUST BE ABLE TO RETRIEVE THE APPROPRIATE STATEMENT WHEN THE STRUCTURE IS WORKED ON IN THE FUTURE. THEREFORE, THE DESIGNER SHOULD SEND THE ORIGINAL CERTIFICATION TO THE APPROPRIATE DISTRICT BRIDGE INSPECTOR, WITH A COPY TO THE ENVIRONMENT, PLANNING AND ENGINEERING DIVISION'S ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES MANAGER, AND PLACE A COPY IN THE DESIGN CALCULATION BOOK FOR THE PROJECT.*

## 7-1.02 Wildlife Habitat Replacement

To some extent, most projects will disturb existing wildlife habitat. Wildlife habitats may include woodlands, overgrown fields and pastures and wetlands. The Department's policy is to replace any disturbed wetland. This will often require the purchase of additional right-of-way. To determine the project's effect on plants and animals, the designer should review the Engineer's Report or, where provided, the EIS or EA. These reports may also provide recommendations on the type and quantities of habitat to be replaced.

The designer is responsible for incorporating the mitigation of the wildlife habitat into the road and bridge plans. This may include revegetation with special grasses and woody species, wetlands grading and seed mixtures, etc. However, wetlands revegetation with aquatic and woody species are usually administered by a separate contract once the road and bridge plans have been completed. The Environment, Planning and Engineering Division will assist in coordinating habitat types and quantities. The Landscaping Unit will assist in the development of plans and specifications.

## 7-1.03 Wetland Design Guidelines

Wetlands are often disturbed by highway projects. The Department's policy is to replace any disturbed wetland areas when required; therefore, where the creation of new wetlands for the replacement, enhancement or restoration of existing wetlands are necessary, the following guidelines should be considered.

1. Wetland Sites. Previously altered wetland sites are preferred over upland sites.

2. Early Coordination. Initiate and continue throughout the design process when the road or bridge and associated wetland designs are accomplished by separate designers.

3. Design Features. Incorporate features which will allow control over the wetland water elevation when necessary. This is critical to successful installation and establishment of various aquatic species.

4. Wetland Contracts. When setting up contracts involving wetlands, it will be the designer's responsibility to include one or more of the following conditions:

   a. The wetland shall be one of the first items constructed and operational, excluding aquatic plantings or seedlings, in the contract. This is imperative because the wetland hydraulics must function as intended and any corrections must be made in the life of the contract. It will be necessary to include such items as sodding, temporary seeding and erosion control that pertains to the wetland in the road or bridge contract.

   b. Install aquatic plantings and seeding in a separate follow-up contract. A minimum of one growing season establishment period will be required. More than one establishment period may be necessary in special situations. Consult the Landscape Architects in the Design Division for guidance in determining the establishment periods.

   c. Install aquatic plantings and seeding in the road or bridge contract when it is not practical to do so in a separate contract. A one-growing-season establishment period will be required. It is imperative that the wetland is one of the first items to be constructed and operational because availability, delivery and installation of aquatic plantings and seeding is on a limited basis.

5. Vegetation Plans. When developing wetland vegetation plans, specify species which are commonly supplied by nurseries specializing in aquatic species. Avoid species that are rare or uncommon which, typically, are limited in supply.

6. Native Species. It is important to realize that species which are present at or near the wetland site will self colonize the new wetland given the necessary hydraulic requirements. Sometimes these species are difficult or impossible to find and should be omitted from recommended planting lists.

7. Planting Recommendations. When specifying aquatic plants, tubers, roots, etc., the following rates per hectare are recommended.

| Proposed Wetland Site Treatment | Application Rate Per Hectare |
|---|---|
| Enhancement ..... | 2,500 |
| Restoration ..... | 2,500 |

Creation ..... 2,500 - 7,500

It is also recommended that plants be installed in groupings of approximately 10 to 20 plants.

For additional information on wetland design, refer to the INDOT Division of Design, Wetland Mitigation Design Guide.

## 7-2.0 DESIGN SUMMARY

### 7-2.01 Introduction

The Design Summary is a written document describing a project, its existing conditions, the planned improvements and the different considerations utilized in developing the design for the project. It is a Design Division document prepared primarily for the use of the Public Hearings Section.

A Design Summary must be prepared for every project (including those that do not involve the acquisition of new right-of-way), except bridge rehabilitation or bridge widening projects without right-of-way requirements. These projects require Bridge Inspection Reports which are submitted to obtain design approval. See Chapter Seventy-two for a discussion on Bridge Inspection Reports.

Abbreviated Design Summaries will be required for all Interstate rehabilitation projects as described in Section 7-2.03. Brief Design Summaries are also required for all stand-alone projects. Blank design summary forms are shown as the figures as follows:

| Figure | Title |
|---|---|
| 7-2A | Design Summary Form (Bridge/Culvert Replacement) |
| 7-2B | Design Summary Form (Road Project) |
| 7-2C | Design Summary Form (Roadway Lighting Replacement) |
| 7-2D | Design Summary Form (Roadway Sign Replacement) |
| 7-2E | Design Summary Form (Signalization Project). |

Where major roadway projects include bridge replacements or new bridge construction within the project limits, the structure should be discussed within the Design Summary for the major project.

Final Design Summaries should be processed for design approval as soon as all public involvement requirements have been satisfied. With the exception of Interstate rehabilitation

projects, it is not necessary to wait for the final pavement design before obtaining design approval.

Section 7-2.0 assumes consultant-designed projects, but it need not be limited to that use. Each Design Summary should follow the format suggested in this Section. Direct all questions on the preparation of Design Summaries to the INDOT Project Manager assigned to the project for which the report is being prepared.

## 7-2.02 Design Summary Sections

It is not necessary to attach the following documents to the Design Summary.

1. Title sheet
2. Index
3. Cost estimate (except for Interstate rehabilitation projects)
4. Design concept letter
5. Hydraulic review
6. Scour review
7. Permits
8. Photographs
9. Pavement design (except for Interstate rehabilitation projects)

The following documents are required in the Design Summary.

1. Title Block. This information is used to identify the project and report submission. The following format shall be used.

   Design Summary Type _____
   Route No.: SR-___ or US-___ or I-___
   Des No.: _____
   Project No.: _____
   Structure No.: _____
   County: _____
   City or Town: _____
   Federal Oversight: (Not Required) (Required)

   a. "Design Summary Type." The Design Summary shall be prepared in three phases: Preliminary Draft, Draft, and Final. The applicable submission type should be indicated in the Title Block.

   b. "Route No." The route number and/or road or street name should be included.

c. "Des. No." This can be found in the INDOT project scheduling system, or, for consultant projects, it can be found on the Notice to Proceed Letter.

d. "Project No." The Construction project number can be found in the INDOT project scheduling system, or, for consultant projects, it can be found on the Notice to Proceed Letter. Subsequent correspondence generated by the Design Project Coordinators will reflect any changes in the project number.

e. "Structure No." If applicable, this can be found in the INDOT project scheduling system, or, for consultant projects, it can be found on the Notice to Proceed Letter. Subsequent correspondence generated by the Design Project Coordinators will reflect any changes in the structure number.

f. "County." The county in which the project is located should be shown.

g. "City or Town." The city or town for an urban-area project should be shown.

h. "Federal Oversight." This information can be found in the Engineer's Report or in the INDOT project scheduling system.

2. Location and Project Description. Provide a description of the location of the project, in kilometers from a given reference point, and the county in this section. See Section 40-8.0 for Department policies for adherence to design criteria.

A brief written description of the planned improvement must be included in this section. Any important design elements or features that were not addressed in the environmental document should be included in the Design Summary.

The first sentence of the Design Summary should include the work category. Examples of work category include: Added Travel Lanes, Bridge Replacement, Road Reconstruction, etc.

a. Roadway. The data that should be included are as follows:

(1) total project length;

(2) changes in horizontal and vertical alignment;

(3) length of approach work from each end of a bridge (for bridge projects only); and

(4) note whether the intersection sight distance meets the applicable criteria for the project.

b. Structure (if applicable). The data that should be included are as follows:

(1) description of the structure (e.g., structure type, span lengths, skew); and
(2) clear roadway width of structure.

c. Miscellaneous Project-Related Information. When applicable, the project features that should be briefly addressed are as follows:

(1) significant county road relocations;
(2) less than standard intersection sight distance;
(3) underground storage tank remediation;
(4) channel relocation;
(5) clearing of wooded/forest areas;
(6) significant historical/archaeological considerations;
(7) sidewalks;
(8) Level One design exceptions;
(9) Level Two design criteria not met;
(10) permanent road closures; and
(11) non-Interstate permanent median crossover closures.

d. Discussion of Alternatives. It is not necessary to repeat the discussion of alternatives contained in the Engineer's Report and environmental document. In most cases, the Public Hearings Section can refer to the environmental documents which it has on file.

3. Need for Improvement.

a. The need for the improvement should include a brief description of the existing facility and the current condition of the facility. For bridges, discuss the existing structure condition, substandard geometrics or the inadequacy of the existing waterway opening.

b. The accident history of the project location should be briefly discussed in this section, if it is a contributing factor to the need for the project.

c. For major projects, the additional points that may be applicable are as follows:

(1) Transportation demand, including the urban transportation plan;

(2) Federal, State or local government authority (legislation) directing the action;

(3) Social demands or economic development, new employment, schools, land use plan, recreation, etc. What projected economic development/land use changes indicate the need to improve or add to the highway capacity? References to the environmental document could be helpful in these areas;

(4) Intermodal Relationships information on how the proposed facility may interface with airports, rail facilities, mass transit services, etc. References to the environmental document could be helpful in these areas;

(5) System linkage questions, such as: Is the proposed project the "connecting link"? Does it connect with other highway facilities? How does it fit into the system?

(6) Capacity can add to the demand, social services demand or economic development. What capacity will be needed? Level of Service Discuss existing and proposed. Is the capacity of the existing facility adequate for the present traffic?

4. Prior Studies and Considerations. List the engineering assessment approval date (if applicable), environmental approval dates, field check dates and all permit information. If a design exception was obtained, list its approval date also.

Include the following statement: *The proposed design is consistent with the approved environmental documentation*. If this is not true, briefly explain any minor deviations from the environmental report. Any significant deviations must be addressed in an "Additional Information" (AI) to the Environmental Report. If more right of way is needed than is described in the environmental document, the designer should submit a written request to the Environment, Planning and Engineering Division's Environmental Assessment Section to determine if "Additional Information" is required.

5. Design Data. Design data should at least include the project design criteria, functional classification, terrain and design speed. Also include posted speed, access control, proposed roadway and shoulder width, minimum and maximum right-of-way, obstruction-free zone or clear zone, side slopes and, if appropriate, structure clear roadway width. A presentation similar to the following example should be shown.

Design Data

Project Design Criteria: 3R (Non-Freeway)

| | |
|---|---|
| Functional Classification: | Rural Minor Arterial |
| Terrain: | Rolling |
| Design Speed: | 90 km/h |
| Posted Speed: | 55 mph (90 km/h) |
| Access Control: | None |
| Number of Lanes and Widths: | 2 @ 3.6 m |
| Shoulders: | 2.7 m (2.4 m HMA stabilized)<br>3.7 m (2.7 m HMA stabilized) in Guardrail Sections |
| Maximum Right-of-Way Width: | 34 m (20 m North and 14 m South) |
| Minimum Right-of-Way Width: | Existing 18 m (9 m North and 9 m South) |
| Structure Clear Roadway Width: | 12 600 mm |
| Obstruction-Free Zone/or Clear Zone: | 6.0 m |
| Side Slopes: | 4:1 |

6. Traffic Data. Data should include existing and projected AADT, DHV, and commercial vehicles. The data is available in the Engineer's Report. A presentation similar to the following should be shown.

   Traffic Data:

   AADT (20___) _____ VPD
   AADT (20___) _____ VPD
   DHV (20___) _____ VPH
   Comm. Veh. _____ DHV
   _____ % AADT

7. Description of Right-of-Way. Discussion of right-of-way should include the area to be acquired in hectares for both permanent and temporary right-of-way. Include a list of any

business or residential relocations. Include a reference on the use of any temporary right-of-way such as "Temporary Right-of-Way for Drive Construction."

8. Estimated Cost. The project costs should be presented in this section. Estimated project costs for both the year in which the report is expected to be approved and the anticipated year of construction should be given. The costs shall include preliminary engineering, right-of-way and construction. Each of these costs should be shown separately in a tabular form as follows:

Project Cost Summary:

| | Year: _____ | Year*: _____ |
|---|---|---|
| Preliminary Engineering: | $ _____ | $ _____ |
| Right-of-Way: | _____ | _____ |
| Construction: | _____ | _____ |
| Total Cost: | $ _____ | $ _____ |

* ____ % annual inflation is used for projection

The preliminary engineering cost will usually be the consultant's design fee. In-house designers typically use 10% of the construction cost, which includes environmental work, surveying, geotechnical, etc., in the preliminary engineering costs. The recommended inflation factor for the construction cost is 5% per year. The preliminary engineering and right-of-way costs shall not be inflated for the projected year of construction.

9. Maintenance of Traffic During Construction. Discussion should include specific information pertaining to maintenance of traffic during construction. Discussion should include economic information used to determine whether to maintain traffic or use a detour. If the maintenance of traffic plan changes as a result of the hearing, the Design Summary should be revised before requesting design approval.

10. Mitigation Measures. Most environmental considerations are outlined in the environmental document. Standard mitigation measures which recur on every project do not need to be reiterated within the Design Summary. Items such as seeding and erosion control are covered adequately by the INDOT *Standard Specifications*.

Special project-specific mitigation measures should be mentioned in this section. If a fish and wildlife review is required, the designer should refer to the Fish and Wildlife Review Instructions and Form. Such documents may be found on the Department's web site, at http://www.in.gov/dot/cc/dm . The discussion should include mitigation measures which were not mentioned in the environmental document or those which need further

explanation. Wetland mitigation, woody revegetation, or time restrictions on tree clearing or channel work are good examples of mitigation to include.

If there are no project-specific mitigation measures, this section should include a statement similar to the following: *No special mitigation measures are required for this project*.

11. Public Involvement. For the Draft Design Summary, a statement should be made indicating that an opportunity for a public hearing will be offered by advertising in local newspapers. Add that any opinions or comments received by the published deadline date will be added to this report. Afterwards, the Final Design Summary will incorporate all views expressed by the public.

    For the final report, indicate one of the scenarios as follows:

    a. an opportunity for a public hearing was advertised in local newspapers with no requests forthcoming by the published hearing deadline of *date*;

    b. an opportunity for a public hearing was advertised and a hearing was requested, but concerns were addressed on an individual basis; or

    c. a public hearing was held on *date*.

    A summary and analysis of any views received concerning the proposed project is then developed. Comment sheets can be used to address all views or the comments can be added to the final section of the Design Summary. It is not considered responsive to state, "it is not part of the project scope," or "it will be investigated."

    For projects that do not require a hearing because less than 0.2 ha (0.5 ac) of additional permanent right-of-way is required, this section should include a statement similar to the following: *This project is exempt from public hearing requirements because less than 0.2 ha of additional permanent right-of-way is required.*

12. Miscellaneous Items.

    a. The preparer of the Design Summary should sign the document. Information to be included should be the consulting firm name, name of the preparer and the date:

    *(Preparer's Name)*_____ *(Date)*_____
    (*Consulting Firm Name*)

b. Attachments should include the following:

(1) A copy of the Field Check Minutes. Include documentation of any field check concerns that were resolved after the field check minutes were prepared;

(2) A copy of the Fish and Wildlife Review Memorandum (if applicable). See Section 7-2.05. A Fish and Wildlife Review is required for any project impacting rivers, streams and wetlands or those having special environmental mitigation measures;

(3) A copy of the memorandum indicating that the hearing requirements have been met, the Certification of Public Hearing Requirements and Socio-Economic-Ecological-Environmental Evaluations (SEE Certificate). See Section 7-2.05;

(4) A map showing the location of the project in the State of Indiana; and

(5) A quadrangle map or other local map showing the location of the project.

Other items that are pertinent to this report may also be attached. The designer should check with the INDOT project manager for clarification on what to attach to the report.

## 7-2.03 Road Rehabilitation Projects

For road rehabilitation projects, a brief Design Summary shall accompany the design approval packet when it is submitted for design approval. The design approval packet typically includes the field check minutes, the pavement design letter and a current cost estimate for the project. For projects which require public information meetings, the Design Summary information should be made available at the time the meeting is requested, even if the project has not yet reached the design approval stage.

The Design Summary format for road rehabilitation projects should be as follows:

1. Title Block. Follow the guidelines for full Design Summaries (Section 7-2.02).

2. Location and Project Description. Describe the location of the project by giving the beginning and ending points in kilometers from a given State route. Provide the project length and the county. Briefly describe the type of pavement rehabilitation treatment that is being specified.

Do not discuss the bridge rehabilitation work, because this is addressed in the Bridge Inspection Report. It is also unnecessary to address any signing or lighting requirements.

3. Maintenance of Traffic During Construction. Indicate whether the mainline traffic will be maintained by crossovers or lane closures. Discuss any ramp closures that will occur. Address situations where staging of ramp closures may be required so that adjacent interchanges are not closed simultaneously. Include the approximate duration of each ramp closure and identify the proposed marked detour route. Describe any improvements that will be made to local roads or city streets that will be used as a marked or unmarked detour. Will a formal agreement with local governments be required?

   If the project is located near a large urban or other heavily congested area, discuss any capacity constraints due to lane closures. Include the anticipated delays to the motoring public during peak traffic periods. Provide the approximate length of the queue and discuss user costs. Indicate whether a transportation management plan (TMP) was utilized in developing the traffic control plan (TCP) for the project. Discuss whether A plus B bidding would be beneficial.

   The items of discussion specified in this section are not required on most rural Interstate rehabilitation projects, unless ramp closures or long delays are anticipated.

4. Resolution of Field Check Items or Scope Changes. Discuss any items which may have been left unresolved in the field check minutes or attach memorandums which may indicate how field check issues were resolved. Provide a brief, written documentation of any changes from the original project scope.

5. Design Exceptions. If applicable, list any Level One design elements for which a design exception was obtained and give the date of the design exception.

6. Attachments. The attachments to the Design Approval packet should include the following:

   a. Field check minutes;
   b. Pavement design letter; and
   c. Cost estimate.

   The Scope/Environmental/Permit Compliance Certification Form shall be submitted along with the Final Design Summary at the design approval stage.

## 7-2.04 Transmittal for Design Hearing

See Figure 7-2F, Document Transmittal to Hearings Section and Request for Public Hearing – Cover Memorandum Form.

## 7-2.05 Attachments

The attachments that should be included with the Design Summary are as follows:

1. Figure 7-3A, Fish and Wildlife Review Memorandum, as described in Section 7-3.0.

2. If a public hearing is held, Figure 7-2G, Certificate of Public Hearing Held, should be attached. If a public hearing is afforded but not held, Figure 7-2H, Certificate of Public Hearing Afforded but Not Held, should be attached.

3. Figure 7-1A, Scope / Environmental Compliance Certification / Permit Application Certification.

## 7-2.06 Design Approval Process

In order to obtain Design Approval for a project, it is necessary to have met the environmental requirements. The environmental requirements are considered met under any one of the conditions as follows:

1. Environmental Impact Statement is complete and the Record of Decision (ROD) has been issued;

2. Environmental Assessment is complete and a Finding Of No Significant Impact (FONSI) is made by Federal Highway Administration; or

3. Categorical Exclusion is complete. If there is a line for Federal Highway Administration to sign, it must be so signed.

Once the Design Summary procedure is completed, the design approval packet should be transmitted to the Design Division Chief for approval. See Figure 7-2 I, Design Approval Packet Transmittal – Cover Memorandum Form.

# 7-3.0 FISH AND WILDLIFE REVIEW

The procedure for conducting fish and wildlife reviews is as follows. Figure 7-3A, Fish and Wildlife Review Memorandum Form, should be used. The form is also available on the Department's web site, at www.ai.org/dot/div/contracts/design/pdf/fish_&_wildlife_review_form.pdf.

1. A fish and wildlife review is required for all projects that impact streams shown as either solid blue lines or intermittent blue lines on the USGS quadrangle maps, and that include a structure with a crossing span of 6.1 m or greater. All projects impacting wetlands should also receive fish and wildlife reviews.

2. The designer should fill out the entire Fish and Wildlife Review Memorandum form before it is submitted for review.

3. The Environment, Planning and Engineering Division's Environmental Assessment Section manager will sign the form once he or she finds the content satisfactory.

4. The United States Fish and Wildlife Service's copy of the form should be sent to its Warsaw office for projects in the counties as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Allen | Lagrange | Porter |
| DeKalb | Lake | Pulaski |
| Elkhart | LaPorte | St. Joseph |
| Fulton | Marshall | Starke |
| Jasper | Newton | Steuben |
| Kosciusko | Noble | Whitley |

The form for projects in all other counties should be sent to its Bloomington office.